

VICTIM RIGHTS, VICTIM
ADVOCATES AND VICTIM
SERVICES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
PROSECUTION

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Victims' Rights Enforcement

- ▣ The Arizona Attorney General's Office of Victim Services reviews complaints of violations of victims' rights.
 - In 2014 there were 32 complaints made to the Attorney General's office for violations of victims' rights.
 - Of those 32 complaints 16 violations were found.

Victims' Rights Enforcement

- ▣ Two most frequent types of violations involved:
 - Issues regarding the victim's right to confer with the prosecutor before pleas are offered and/or cases are dismissed.
 - The right to be present and heard at plea negotiation hearings.
 - Examples:
 - Case management hearings becoming plea negotiation hearings.
 - Hearings held earlier than scheduled.

Victims' Rights

Arizona Constitution Article 2 §2.1

- Victim's Bill of Rights, Twelve Rights afforded to victims:
 - To be treated with fairness, dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse, throughout the criminal justice process.
 - To be informed, upon request, when the accused or convicted person is released from custody or has escaped.
 - To be present, and upon request, to be informed of all criminal proceedings where the defendant has a right to be present.
 - To be heard at any proceeding involving a post-arrest release decision, a negotiated plea, and sentencing.
 - To refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or other person acting on behalf of the defendant.
 - To confer with the prosecution, after the crime against the victim has been charged, before trial or before any disposition of the case and to be informed of the disposition.

Victims' Rights

Arizona Constitution Article 2 §2.1

- Victim's Bill of Rights, Twelve Rights afforded to victims:
 - To read presentence reports relating to the crime against the victim when they are available to the defendant.
 - To receive prompt restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury.
 - To be heard at any proceeding when any post-conviction release from confinement is being considered.
 - To a speedy trial or disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction and sentence.
 - To have all the rules governing criminal procedure and the admissibility of evidence in all criminal proceedings protect victims' rights and to have these rules be subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature to ensure the protection of these rights.
 - To be informed of these rights.

Victims' Rights Who is the victim?

Who may invoke victim rights?

- ☐ Arizona Constitution Article 2 §2.1:
 - Victim defined: A person against whom the criminal offense has been committed or, if the person is killed or incapacitated, the person's spouse, parent, child or other lawful representative, except if the person is in custody for an offense or is the accused.
- ☐ *Douglass v. State*, 218 Ariz. 152 (2008): OOP Violations, The victim in an order of protection violation is the protected party.

Victims' Rights **Who is the victim?**

Who may invoke victim rights?

- ▣ If a charge is dismissed as part of a plea agreement, the victim of the dismissed charge can request to exercise all applicable victim's rights for the rest of the process.

Victims' Rights

Who may invoke victim rights?

- ▣ A victim does not need to be named in an indictment to be considered a victim for the purposes of the VBR.
 - *State v. Sarullo*, 219 Ariz. 431 (2008): Child who was in the house during a burglary is a victim even though she was not named in the indictment.

Victims' Rights **Minor Victims**

▣ Minor Victims

- If the victim is a minor or vulnerable adult, the victim's parent, child or other immediate family member may exercise all of the victim's rights on behalf of the victim.
- A.R.S. § 13-4403: If the criminal offense is alleged against a member of the minor's or vulnerable adult's immediate family, the victim's rights may not be exercised by that person but may be exercised by another member of the immediate family unless, after considering the guidelines in subsection D of this section, the court finds that another person would better represent the interests of the minor or vulnerable adult for purposes of this chapter.
- *State ex rel. Romney v. Dairman*, 208 Ariz. 48 (2004): If members of the victim's family and/or legal guardian are not able or willing to adequately represent the victim's interests, the court can appoint a representative for the minor.

Victims' Rights Minor Victims

- ▣ Interviews and Minor Victims
 - *J.D. v. Hegyi*, 236 Ariz. 39, 335 P.3d 1118, 1119 (2014):
In a criminal case, a parent who exercises victim's rights on behalf of a minor child is statutorily entitled to refuse a defense interview.
 - The parent's right to refuse an interview does not expire when the victim turns eighteen, but instead continues until the case ends.

Victims' Rights Minor Victims

- Interviews and Minor Victim
 - Prosecutor Notification and Attendance
 - A.R.S § 13-433 (G): The defendant, the defendant's attorney or an agent of the defendant may not interview a minor child who has agreed to an interview, even if the minor child's parent or legal guardian initiates contact with the defendant, the defendant's attorney or an agent of the defendant, unless the prosecutor is *actually notified* at least five days in advance and the minor is informed that the prosecutor may be present at the interview.
 - A.R.S § 13-443(E): If the interview is recorded, the prosecutor is entitled to a copy of the recording.

Victims' Rights

- ▣ Notice:
 - If they request it, victims need to be informed of:
 - Any hearing the Defendant can attend
 - Release from jail or prison
 - Conviction and sentence
 - Acquittal
 - Dismissal
 - Probation modification, termination, revocation if the victim opts in for post-conviction notification.
 - They also need to be informed when the prosecutor declines to charge a case.
 - Victims need to be informed of their victim rights.

Victims' Rights

- ▣ Victim's Right to be Heard:
 - Victims have the right to be heard at any proceeding that involves a post-arrest release decision, a negotiated plea, sentencing or post-conviction release hearing.
 - A.R.S § 13-1426.01: In any proceeding in which the victim has the right to be heard pursuant to article II, § 2.1, Constitution of Arizona, or this chapter, the victim's right to be heard is exercised not as a witness, the victim's statement is not subject to disclosure to the state or the defendant or submission to the court and the victim is not subject to cross-examination. The state and the defense shall be afforded the opportunity to explain, support or deny the victim's statement.

Victims' Rights

- ▣ Victim's Right to be Heard
 - Presentence Reports:
 - A.R.S § 13-1424: The victim may submit a written impact statement or make an oral impact statement to the probation officer for the officer's use in preparing a presentence report.
 - A.R.S § 13-1425: The victim has the right to inspect a presentence report.

Victims' Rights

- Sentencing:
 - A.R.S. § 13-1426: The victim may present evidence, information and opinions that concern the criminal offense, the defendant, the sentence or the need for restitution at any aggravation, mitigation, presentencing or sentencing proceeding.
 - *State v. Martinez*, 218 Ariz. 421 (2008): Presentation of victim-impact statement of victim's birth mother in penalty phase of trial for capital murder did not violate defendant's Sixth Amendment right of confrontation, even though statement was unsworn and not subject to cross examination; victim-impact statement was not put on by the state, cross examination was not permitted, and placing mother under oath was not necessary.

Victims' Rights

Victim's Right to Confer with the Prosecutor

- A.R.S. §13-4419: On request of the victim, the prosecutor shall confer with the victim about the disposition of a criminal offense, including the victim's views about a decision not to proceed with a criminal prosecution, dismissal, plea or sentence negotiations and pretrial diversion programs. The victim also has the right to confer with the prosecutor before trial starts.
 - The right to confer is not the right to direct prosecution.

Victims' Rights Pretrial Interviews

Right to Refuse an Interview

- A.R.S. § 13-4433 (A): Unless the victim consents, the victim shall not be compelled to submit to an interview on any matter, including any charged criminal offense witnessed by the victim and that occurred on the same occasion as the offense against the victim, or filed in the same indictment or information or consolidated for trial, that is conducted by the defendant, the defendant's attorney or an agent of the defendant.

Victims' Rights Pretrial Interviews

Victim Conditions on Interviews

- A.R.S. § 13-4433 (B):
 - If the victim consents to an interview, the prosecutor's office shall inform the defendant, the defendant's attorney or an agent of the defendant of the time and place the victim has selected for the interview.
 - If the victim wishes to impose other conditions on the interview, the prosecutor's office shall inform the defendant, the defendant's attorney or an agent of the defendant of the conditions.
 - The victim has the right to terminate the interview at any time or to refuse to answer any question during the interview.
 - The prosecutor has standing at the request of the victim to protect the victim from harassment, intimidation or abuse and, pursuant to that standing, may seek any appropriate protective court order.

Victims' Rights Pretrial Interviews

- Victims can be cross examined regarding refusing an interview.
- *State v. Riggs*, 189 Ariz. 327 (1996): Victim's state constitutional right to refuse to give pretrial interview is not analogous to right to remain silent and does not include blanket right to be free from questioning at trial about refusal of pretrial interview. The purposes underlying right to refuse interview, to protect victim's privacy and to minimize pretrial contact with defendant, would not be diminished by questioning at trial.

Victims' Rights Pretrial Interviews

- Minor Victims and Interviews:
 - A.R.S. § 13-4433: A parent who exercises victims' rights on behalf of a minor child is statutorily entitled to refuse a defense interview.
 - *J.D. v. Hegyi*, 236 Ariz. 39, 335 P.3d 1118, 1119 (2014): The parent's right to refuse an interview does not expire when the victim turns eighteen, but instead continues until the case ends.
 - A.R.S. § 13-4433(E): The defendant, the defendant's attorney or an agent of the defendant may not interview a minor child who has agreed to an interview, even if the minor child's parent or legal guardian initiates contact with the defendant, the defendant's attorney or an agent of the defendant, unless the prosecutor is actually notified at least five days in advance and the minor is informed that the prosecutor may be present at the interview. If the interview is recorded, the prosecutor is entitled to a copy of the recording.

Victims' Rights

- Privacy, Discovery and Brady
 - Right to Refuse Defendant Discovery Requests:
 - Victims can refuse discovery requests.
 - *State ex rel. Romley v. Superior Court (Roper)*, 172 Ariz. 232 (1992), *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963): If medical records have not been made available to the prosecution, the victim has a right to refuse defendant's discovery request, *unless* medical records are *exculpatory and essential* to the presentation of the defendant's theory of the case.

Victims' Rights

▣ Privacy, Discovery and Brady

- *P.M. v. Gould*, 212 Ariz. 541 (2006): The victim's right to keep records confidential will only be set aside if there is a showing that the information is essential to the case.
 - Not a trial case, a sentencing issue. The state alleged emotional distress as an aggravating factor and the defendant wanted the medical records of the victim's counselor.
- *State v. Connor*, 215 Ariz. 553 (2007): Clarified that *Roper* did not open the door to wholesale production of the victim's medical records to the Defendant. Distinguished the facts of the *Roper*. In *Roper*, the defendant and the victim were married, they had attended counseling sessions together in the past, the victim had been convicted of DV offenses against the defendant in the past and on the night of the incident had been assaulting the defendant when the defendant called 911.
 - The court pointed out that in *Roper*, they merely recognized the possibility that due process could override other rights, that some privilege might have been waived, and then authorized the trial court to weigh these competing rights after considering the evidence and the defendant's need to present it.

Victims' Rights

▣ Privacy, Discovery and Brady

- Medical Records Necessary for Prosecution
 - *Benton v. Superior Court*, 182 Ariz. 466 (1994): Production of the victim's medical records for criminal prosecution did not violate her right to privacy under the Victim's Bill of Rights; the victim may not impede criminal prosecution by refusing to release medical records necessary for prosecution. The physician-patient privilege does not apply because the public's interest in protecting the victim outweighs the privacy interest reflected in the physician-patient privilege.

Victims' Rights

▣ Restitution:

- *State v. Wilkinson*, 202 Ariz. 27 (2002): In order for a crime victim to be entitled to restitution, the victim's loss must be economic, and the loss must be one that the victim would not have incurred but for the defendant's criminal offense
- Victims can request:
 - Medical Bills
 - Lost Wages
 - Funeral Expenses
 - Counseling Expenses
 - Expenses related to relocating for safety reasons
 - Reimbursement for the value of stolen property

Victims' Rights

Other Rights:

- Right to Leave Work:
 - A.R.S. § 13-4439: An employer with 50 or more employees must give a victim time off work to be present at a proceeding or to obtain an order of protection or injunction against harassment. The leave time does not have to be compensated and the employer can require the employee to use some of his personal, sick or vacation leave.

Victims' Rights

Other Rights:

- Right to Privacy
 - A.R.S. § 4434 (A): A victim does not have to testify regarding their address, telephone number or any other identifying information unless they consent or there is a compelling need for the information.
 - A.R.S. § 4434 (B): Victim's identifying information must be redacted in reports disclosed to Defense.
 - ISSUE: Body Cameras – these need to be reviewed before they are disclosed. A lot of officers keep them on for interviews. If your victim has relocated and provides their new address or phone number, you need to redact this before it is disclosed.

Victims' Rights

Other Rights

- Minimizing Contacts
 - A.R.S. § 13-4431: Before, during and after any court proceeding, the court shall provide appropriate safeguards to minimize contact between the victim, the victim's immediate family and witnesses and the defendant, the defendant's immediate family and defense witnesses.

Victims' Rights

▣ Victim Remedies

- A.R.S. § 13-4436: The failure to comply with a victim's constitutional or statutory right is grounds for the victim to request a reexamination proceeding within ten days of the proceeding at which the victim's right was denied or with leave of the court for good cause shown.
- The remedy for leaving out restitution is to vacate the conviction and sentence. *State v. Dampier*, 157 Ariz. 222 (App. Div. 1 1987).

Victims' Rights

▣ Role of the Prosecutor:

- Prosecutor Standing:
 - A.R.S. §13-4437(C): At the request of the victim, the prosecutor may assert any right to which the victim is entitled.
- *State v. O'Neil*, 172 Ariz. 180, (App. Div.2 1991). If the prosecutor records communications with victims or the communications between the victim and prosecutor reveal discoverable information, the communications must be disclosed to defendant, even if the victim exercises his right not to be interviewed by the defendant.

Victims' Rights

▣ Role of the Prosecutor:

- No Attorney/Client Privilege
- ER 4.3: When the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the unrepresented person misunderstands the lawyer's role in the matter, the lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to correct the misunderstanding. The lawyer shall not give legal advice to an unrepresented person, other than the advice to secure counsel, if the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the interests of such a person are or have a reasonable possibility of being in conflict with the interests of the client.
 - * You always need to make sure that the victim knows your role and that you are not their lawyer.
 - * It is common for victims to ask for legal advice, so communicate early on that you do not represent them.

Victim Advocates and Domestic Violence Prosecution

Victim Advocates

- ▣ Role of the Victim Advocate:
 - A.R.S. § 13-4430: Communications between the victim advocate and the victim are privileged. UNLESS: The victim advocate knows that the victim will give, or has given, perjured testimony or that the communication contains exculpatory evidence.

Victim Advocates

- ▣ Services Victim Advocates Offer:
 - Referrals for services
 - Accompany victims to court
 - Help obtain orders of protection
 - Help with victim compensation
 - Explain victim rights
 - Liaison between the victim and the prosecutor

Victim Advocates

- ☐ Victim Advocates and Domestic Violence Prosecution
 - Establish relationships - getting the victim to court for trial!
 - Gain information, disclosed with permission of the victim, to help establish forfeiture by wrongdoing.

Victim Services

Victim Services

- ☐ The domestic violence hot line (1-800-799-7739) Can connect victims to a variety of DV shelter options.
- ☐ Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence
 - Legal Advocacy Hotline 1-800-782-6400
 - They provide information on :
 - Protective orders
 - Family law
 - Victim rights
 - The criminal justice system
 - Protecting contact information
 - Landlord tenant law
 - Child Abuse and Department of Child Safety (formerly CPS)
 - Immigration issues

Victim Services

- ▣ A New Leaf
 - (480) 969-4024
www.turnanewleaf.org
 - A New Leaf's victim services programs offer the following domestic violence and sexual assault advocacy programs to the community: a twenty-two bed domestic violence shelter in Mesa; an eighty bed crisis and transitional domestic violence shelter in Glendale;
 - Domestic violence support programs including:
 - The Domestic Violence Safe Temporary Overflow Program (DV STOP)
 - Counseling for victims of sexual assault at Family Advocacy Centers located in Phoenix, Mesa and Glendale.
 - Court Advocacy to assist victims of domestic violence with orders of protection, court accompaniment and referral assistance.
 - The shelter programs are also able to accommodate victims throughout Arizona as well as other states for victims who need to relocate.

Victim Services

- ▣ The Child Crisis Center
 - Phone: (480) 969-2308
www.childcrisis.org
 - Child Crisis Center has partnered with the Arizona Department of Economic Security and serves residents of Maricopa County and the surrounding area, including the adjacent Native American Communities. Current programs include emergency shelter, family support, children's counseling, foster care and adoption, a thrift store, a volunteer program and development program. There is no charge for emergency shelter services. Funding comes from government grants and contracts, fundraisers, and from individual and corporate donations. The Emergency Shelter is located at 604 W. 9th Street in Mesa. The Shelter is a year-round, 24-hour facility.

Victim Services

- ▣ ChildHelp Children's Center of Arizona
 - Phone: (602) 271-4500
www.childhelp.org
 - The Childhelp Children's Center of Arizona is a fully-accredited and comprehensive advocacy center providing investigational resources, medical treatment, mental health therapy, and victim support services to child abuse victims and their families.
 - Mental Health Program staff provide long and short-term individual, group, and family therapy, parent education, court support and child advocacy services in a child-friendly environment to victims of abuse and neglect, ages 3 through 18.

Victim Services

- **Chrysalis**
 - Hotline: (602) 944-4999
 - www.noahhsc.org
 - Crisis Shelters in Phoenix and Scottsdale.
 - They offer case management, advocacy, therapy, child services, educational workshops on subjects such as substance abuse, improving credit, budgeting, and family law.
 - They have transition housing, outpatient counseling and victim advocates.
 - The Financial Literacy program is based on FDIC guidelines, and includes education about credit, budgeting, savings, etc.
- Chrysalis has a Lay-Legal Advocate program provides information and resources regarding civil and criminal issues related to domestic violence, including: assistance on where to file an Order of Protection, information about court procedures, instructions on how to obtain divorce forms, child custody forms, etc., assistance with filing documents with the appropriate entities, support during court procedures, referrals for legal representation

Victim Services

- **De Colores Domestic Violence Shelter**
 - Hotline: (602) 269-1515
 - De Colores Domestic Violence Shelter serves as a safe haven for women and their children who have been forced to flee their home due to domestic violence. The facility includes 58 beds, a laundry facility, indoor and outdoor play areas, a learning center, a communal kitchen and dining area. Staff is available 24 hours a day.
 - The Crisis Program provides safe and secure shelter, three meals a day with two snacks, clothing, and toiletries. In addition, De Colores provides safety planning, a 24-hour bilingual hotline, case management, counseling, transitional housing, education assistance, life and parenting skills development, legal advocacy, financial literacy, and affordable permanent housing opportunities.

Victim Services

- **Jewish Family and Children's Services – Shelter Without Walls**
 - Phone: (602) 452-4640
 - www.jfcsaz.org
 - JFCS created Shelter Without Walls provides services for survivors of domestic violence, but who are not in a shelter setting.
 - Shelter Without Walls' individualized, comprehensive services include: confidential screening, assessment and intake; comprehensive case management; advocacy; basic needs assistance; employment readiness assistance; financial management education; linkages to community resources; legal advocacy; safety planning; domestic violence and victims' rights education; individual, family and group counseling; parenting skills development; specific financial assistance; mentoring; and aftercare support.

Victim Services

☐ Eve's Place

- Hotline: (623) 537-5380
1-800-799-7739 (Shelter placement assistance)
www.safetysplace.org
- Located in northwest Maricopa County
- Eve's Place has a safe house for women of all ages and children up to age 18. Male victims are served by Eve's Place through hotel stays with services delivered on site at the hotel.
- Eve's Place has a crisis line and offers support groups, a 24 hour help line, a Safe House, transitional housing and also priority placement in long-term affordable housing.
- Clients are assisted in obtaining Orders of Protection, accessing medical and social services, and finding safe housing.
- Eve's Place works directly with the City of Surprise to provide additional support to domestic violence victims who live within the city, making sure they have a safe place.

Victim Services

☐ My Sister's Place

- 24-hour Crisis Line: (480) 821-1024
National Domestic Violence hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE(7233)
- This is a 25-bed shelter.
- Services include: a 24-hour hotline; confidential screening, assessment and intake; up to 120 days of emergency shelter; development of an individualized service plan (ISP); advocacy; basic needs assistance; linkages to community resources; legal advocacy; safety planning; domestic violence education; assistance with filing for victims compensation; counseling; parenting skills development and other ISP identified needs.

Victim Services

☐ New Life Center

- Phone: (623) 932-4404 ext. 123
www.newlifectr.org
- The New Life Center offers a 120 day program designed to help families start independent, violence-free lives. There is an emergence shelter service which provides food, clothing and bedding.
- The program assists families in working towards short- and long-term goals such as employment and long-term housing.
- New Life Center provides outreach in the West Valley. The Outreach Program offers support groups in Tolleson, Glendale, Avondale, Goodyear and Buckeye.

Victim Services

▣ Pathways

- Phone: (602) 819-0082
- Pathways provides services to domestic violence survivors who are not in a shelter setting.
- Services include transitional housing, basic needs assistance; financial management education, employment assistance, legal advocacy, safety planning, domestic violence and victim's rights education, assistance with filing victims compensation claims, counseling and financial assistance.

Victim Services

▣ Salvation Army - Elim House Domestic Violence Shelter

- 24-hour Crisis Line: (602) 267-4111
- Elim House provides emergency shelter for up to 120 days to female survivors and their children residing in Maricopa County and across the state of Arizona.
- The shelter provides supportive services to survivors including advocacy, case management, crisis counseling, domestic violence education and transportation assistance.

Victim Services

▣ Sojourner Center

- 24-hour Crisis Line: (602) 244-0089 or 1-888-886-8793
TTY: 1-888-886-8794
www.sojournercenter.org
- Sojourner Center is a domestic violence program that provides shelter and supportive services to those who have experienced domestic violence.
- Services include emergency shelter, transitional housing, safety planning, advocacy, case management, family support, licensed childcare, and legal assistance.

Victim Services

- **UMOM New Day Centers**
 - Phone: (602) 275-7852
www.umom.org
 - UMOM New Day Centers (UMOM) operates a 14-unit, 56 bed emergency shelter for women, with or without children, who are fleeing abusive relationships.
 - Services include temporary housing; meals; safety planning; and case management to assist with securing other resources such as social services, employment, and affordable housing. Support groups, education, and advocacy for issues involving children are also available. Women and their children can stay in emergency shelter for up to 120 days. Case management staff assists women in transitioning into safe housing after they leave emergency shelter.

Victim Services

- **ADABI**
 - 928-674-8314
 - Toll Free 1-877-698-0899
 - Services can also be accessed through the Chinle Indian Health Service Emergency Room at 928-674-7091 at night and on weekends.
 - Provides services on the Chinle Reservation and Surrounding areas.
 - Crisis intervention, victim safety plans, transportation to shelters and safe houses, the provide emergency food and clothing and have support groups and community outreach programs. They also provide court services in that they will accompany victims to court and provide support.

Victim Services

- **Against Abuse, Inc: La Casa de Paz (Pinal County)**
 - Hotline: (520) 836-0858
 - The Domestic Violence program at Against Abuse, Inc. (AAI) includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, counseling and case management services for victims of domestic violence.
 - La Casa de Paz, the domestic violence shelter, opened its doors in June, 1986 and has grown in capacity to 32 adult beds. The majority of clients are Pinal County residents, however many also come from other areas of the state and country.
 - Services at the shelter include: crisis intervention, information and referral, individual, group and children's counseling, lay legal advocacy, personal advocacy, transportation assistance and case management.
 - The Transitional Living Program (TLP) provides temporary housing (up to 24 months) for victims of domestic violence who have successfully completed the shelter program. Residents of TLP continue to receive services including counseling, case management, budgeting, Life Skills training, parenting workshops and other supportive services that assist them in achieving self-sufficiency. Victims who require services, information, or referrals may call the hotline number at any time and talk to a trained Domestic Violence Advocate or Case Manager/Lay Legal Advocate.

Victim Services

- ▣ **Amberly's Place (Yuma County)**
 - 24-hour Hotline: (928) 373-0849
 - Amberly's Place is a non-profit victims center providing bilingual services to victims of domestic violence, elder abuse, adult sexual assault, and child physical and sexual abuse.
 - The service area includes all of Yuma County & areas bordering part of Imperial County, CA.
 - Services include on-scene and hotline crisis counseling, criminal justice support/advocacy, follow-up contact, information and referral, assistance in filing compensation claims, emergency legal and personal advocacy, and referral for therapy.

Victim Services

- ▣ **Colorado River Regional Crisis Center (La Paz County)**
 - Crisis Line: 1-888-499-0911
 - Local Crisis Line: (928) 669-0107
 - Business phone: (928) 669-8527
 - CRRCS operates a 23-bed crisis shelter and a 24-hour hotline.
 - Services include residential services, crisis counseling, safety planning, domestic violence education, support groups, personal and criminal justice advocacy, childcare, and transportation. They also offer links to housing, legal services, financial assistance, GED/job-readiness/vocational training, and referrals to mental health therapy including substance abuse services.

Victim Services

- ▣ **Police Department Victim Advocate Programs**
 - Contact local police departments
 - Services will vary by agency, but most will offer case management and follow up contact, safety planning, referral services, coordination and logistical support, provide help with obtaining Orders of Protection, education on victims' rights, and help with applying for victim compensation
